AUGUST 2d, 1775. THE NUMBER 61.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

S. G. Tucker
No 5:

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.——Hor.

LONDON, May 1.

IT has been a long time under conſideration whether the nation ſhould be put to the expence of building the king a new palace, or in building the ſeveral offices now talked of, where Somerſet-houſe ſtands; his Majeſty's unwillingneſs to put the nation to any expence on his account, we hear, was the reaſon of the Somerſet-houſe ſcheme taking place.

After laying the eſtimate of the expence of building the ſeveral offices, where Somerſet-houſe ſtands, before parliament, a member told the Premier that if he would favour the Houſe with an eſtimate of the expence that will attend the enſlaving of America, he ſhould be greatly obliged to him. The Premier in a manly manner anſwered this inquiſitive gentleman with, "Sir, when ſuch a meaſure is intended to be put in execution by me, I pledge myſelf to furniſh you with the eſtimate you deſire."

NEWCASTLE, April 29. We hear from Carliſle, that a ſportſman in that neighbourhood having a favourite pointer, got his picture drawn, which was ſo good a likeneſs, and the attitude ſo natural, that he laid a wager he had another dog that would point the picture, which he won; for the dog did not only point the picture, but when he found there was no game, he went up and fawned upon it.

MAY 3. By letters lately received from America, we have the melancholy aſſurance that the provincial troops and his Majeſty's have come to open battle; and that one thouſand of the King's troops fell, and five thouſand Americans. Ye who have hearts to feel, and courage to reſent, no longer ſit tamely to obſerve the horrid conſequences of wicked meaſures, adviſed by wicked men.

This news from America has made them talk of adopting new meaſures, and Lord Chatham is invited to heal thoſe American ſores, and cure the wounds.

They now talk of a change of miniſtry, ſince ſix thouſand Britiſh ſubjects are ſaid to have been ſlaughtered in America, to maintain the dignity of the crown. Shall the miſcreants turn out of office with impunity? Shall no reckoning be paid for all their miſchiefs? Is there no hero full of patriot zeal, to bring down ſome Coloſſian ſtate villain?

Government now begins to feel the abſurdity of their ſyſtem; their utmoſt exertions at New-York only produced a minority of two hundred to eight hundred. They are happily beat in the field [illegible] the cabinet, and nothing but the fortitude of America can ſave the liberties of the two countries.

The fees of the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Maſter-worker of the mint, ariſing from the late gold coinage are ſaid not to amount to leſs than twenty thouſand pounds.

Two eminent tradeſmen near the upper end of St. Martin's lane, at the inſtance of ſeveral gentlemen of fortune, have engaged Mr. Vincent, a carpenter, to make a diving machine, of a particular ſtructure, which is nearly finiſhed, and in which Mr. Vincent has undertaken to dive in ſearch of the veſſel which contained the unfortunate Mr. Day, in which he was ſunk and drowned ſome time ſince off Plymouth. The ingenious mechanick above-mentioned was with Mr. Day during the conſtruction of his veſſel, and now preſumes, on the plauſibility of certain demonſtrative principles, that he ſhall be able to raiſe the ſaid veſſel by the immediate means of hooks, &c. made faſt to ſtrong cables, and by him to be properly affixed. The whole attempt is free from thoſe inconveniences and impediments which rendered the labours of the celebrated Dr. Falk unſucceſsful.

MAY 8. The Spaniſh miniſtry on being queſtioned on account of the late armaments, have declined, it is ſaid, to give an explicit anſwer; and reply generally, that their maſter is reſolved to ſort his armaments, both by ſea and land, according to the preſent poſture of affairs in Europe.

On Saturday evening ſome very diſagreeable news was received from Madrid, and of that nature to even cauſe the miniſtry to talk of a ſudden armament.

Lord North's zephyrs begin to riſe to political gales, nor is it a doubt he will ſoon give us a Boreal tempeſt.

BELFAST, April 26. The ſpirit of emigration ſtill continues in this country; a veſſel ſailed from this on the 18th inſtant, with four hundred paſſengers for America.

MAY 9. A letter from Holland gives an account that the health of the King of Pruſſia is on the decline, inſomuch that his phyſicians have adviſed his Majeſty to retire from buſineſs for ſome time, and to leave the management of government to thoſe in whom he can confide; to which his Majeſty replied, that it was dangerous for a king to truſt the reins of government in the hands of thoſe about him, as their principal aim would be to enrich themſelves and their families, without conſulting what would be moſt conducive to the welfare and happineſs of his ſubjects, which would naturally produce diſcontents all over the kingdom.

MAY 10. The principals of the miniſtry now entertain much more favourable opinions of Lord Chatham than they did at the commencement of the winter, experience having diſpelled the clouds of prejudice from before their eyes, ſo that they now ſee honeſty and impartiality, where they before ſaw impoſition and ſelf-intereſt; and farther, they whiſper one to another about adopting ſome hints his Lordſhip threw out relative to America ſome time ago.

MAY 12. There is not at this preſent time a power in Europe but what ſeems to be arming for war.

Upon an exact calculation it appears that ninety-four thouſand head of cattle, and above eight hundred thouſand ſheep and lambs, were ſold in Smithfield market during the courſe of laſt year.

MAY 13. Authentic advices juſt received from Hamburgh diſcloſe a piece of ſecret intelligence which muſt alarm the Britiſh nation. The preſence of the Emperor's brother and other foreigners of eminence at the court of Verſailles, incog. added to the multiplicity of couriers which have lately paſſed between the Courts of Vienna, Verſailles, Berlin and Peterſburgh, naturally gave riſe to different conjectures. The cauſe of theſe political phænomena is diſcovered: France and Spain have acceded to a grand alliance, which is now actually formed between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Ruſſia and the Houſe of Bourbon. The object of this compact is the ſubduction of the ſmaller princes, free towns and ſtates; ſuch as the Swiſs, the Dutch, the Venetians, Genoeſe, &c, the dominions of whom are to be parcelled out amongſt the confederated powers, in the manner ſtipulated by treaty. Whether England is to be admitted a ſharer in the ſpoils, or, whether her dominions in Germany and America are deſtined to be diſtributed amongſt the allied powers, is not yet diſcoverable. Holland, Venice, Switzerland and Bavaria, apprized of the actual exiſtence of this treaty, have expreſſed the utmoſt apprehenſions, and they are taking the neceſſary ſteps to oppoſe a confederacy, which, if ſucceſsful, [illegible] prove deſtructive to the proteſtant intereſt, and to the liberties of Europe.

As there are the moſt unqueſtionable proofs that the formidable alliance above alluded to is now actually negociating, the public will perceive what little probability there is of a continuance of peace.

The project of dividing Poland and Turkey, between Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the Emperor, was actually agreed on, aud it ſucceeded ſo far as related to the diviſion of Poland; but the French interfering by their negociations, and the Engliſh court, by its lamb-like affection for peace, prevented the diviſion of the Turkiſh empire, and the Czarina was obliged to grant the Turks a peace. If one part of the project ſucceeded without the aid of France and Spain, with the Houſe of Bourbon in alliance who is there to prevent the execution of the whole of the project now entered into, by the greateſt powers in Europe in confederacy; neither Denmark nor Sweden will interfere, for Denmark is actuated by Pruſſia, as Sweden is by France and Ruſſia.

MAY 16. Yeſterday Mr. Burke produced and read in his place a remonſtrance to the Parliament of Great-Britain from the General Aſſembly of New-York, ſigned by twenty ſix members. He moved for leave to bring it up to the table; and the queſtion being put by the ſpeaker, that this remonſtrance ſhould be now brought up, Lord North moved an amendment, that the words "which is derogatory to the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh Parliament," be added. Upon which a ſhort debate enſued; the principal ſpeakers were, for the amendment Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Aubrey, and Mr. Thomas Walpole; againſt it, Mr. Cruger, Mr. T. Townſend, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Burke, Governor Johnſton and Serjeant Adair. At a little after 7 the Houſe divided; for the amendment 186, againſt it 67; of courſe the main queſtion was loſt. Mr. Burke introduced the buſineſs in a ſhort and pathetic ſpeech, and was anſwered by Lord North; to whom Mr. Cruger replied with much ſpirit and eloquence in the following ſpeech.

"Mr. Speaker,

"NO perſon can be leſs diſpoſed to trouble the Houſe than I am; but when a ſubject ſo important and intereſting is before us, I am confident I ſhall be forgiven, though I intrude on your patience for a few minutes. Sir, I pant after peace between this country and its colonies, and will gladly join my feeble voice to any propoſal or overture that tends to an amicable ſettlement of the diſpute. Any other mode of determining it muſt inevitably injure both. The ſtrength and proſperity of Great-Britain and America have a common foundation; they ſtand on the ſame baſis, and one cannot be ſhaken without endangering the other. It is, therefore, the intereſt of both parties to diſcover a diſpoſition to be reconciled; not to be too ſevere in marking each other's errors; to remember their old friendſhip, and calmly and diſpaſſionately advance to a renewal of confidence for the future. The Aſſembly of New-York have purſued this path: They have endeavoured to put a truce to reſentment and tumult, and while the other colonies, in the frenzy of riot, commotion and deſpair, have nearly annihilated the powers of their legiſlatures, and ruſh on to civil war, they dutifully ſubmit their complaints to the clemency of the mother country. Such conduct, Sir, cannot but meet the approbation of this Houſe. The legiſlature cannot but invite ſubjects thus peacefully to purſue every legal way of redreſs: On the contrary, ſhould this application be attended with no ſucceſs, the colonies will be diſcouraged from ſuch attempts, and the Aſſembly of New-York be driven into the common ſtream of oppoſition, to eſcape the charge of ineffectual and imprudent ſingularity. Although almoſt every other colony on the continent has transferred the buſineſs of petitioning from their own proper legiſlature to a General Congreſs, the province of New-York has ventured to be ſingular, in reverence and obedience to her colonial conſtitution, and has reſolutely adhered to her duty, uninfluenced by the example of her neighbours. Policy and juſtice recommend the encouragement of ſuch a ſpirit and conduct: It will induce others to copy their example: The citizens of New-York have, during the preſent unhappy diſpute, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their temperate conduct. If they meet the protection and patronage of government, they will be animated to purſue the ſame path with great alacrity and firmneſs. In the preſent addreſſes to the throne and both houſes of parliament, though they may have extended their claims and complaints a little too far, ſtill let us make a generous allowance for the difficulty of their ſituation: They could not, at this particular criſis, wholly diſregard the opinions of their ſiſter colonies, and indeed every lover of this liberal conſtitution cannot but, at leaſt, forgive the apprehenſion and diſquietudes of freemen, under a claim which ſtamps them with the character of ſlaves; I mean the claim held up by this country, of binding them, without the conſent or ſecurity of their own repreſentatives, in all caſes whatever; than which there cannot be a more compleat deſcription of the moſt ignominious ſervitude; and it is reſerved to diſtinguiſh the adminiſtration of this day, to aſſign as a reaſon of rejecting a petition from Britiſh ſubjects and in an Engliſh Houſe of Commons, that they claimed a right of giving and granting their

own m[illegible] by their own repreſentatives. And, Sir, [illegible] refutation of many unjuſt charges alledged [illegible]ainſt them, they particularly diſclaim all intentions and deſire of independence. They confeſs the neceſſity of a ſuperintending power in parliament, and explicitly ſtate their conviction of its utility and equity when exerciſed for the regulation of trade. They look up to the legiſlature for redreſs: They entreat the exertion of its wiſdom and benevolence to propoſe and adopt ſome method to terminate the preſent deſtructive diſpute for the happineſs and to the ſatisfaction of both countries. They gratefully acknowledge the bleſſing which they have derived from the parental ſtate; they deeply lament the interruption of your affection, and hope to avert your indignation by remonſtrance and prayer. What more humble would Engliſhmen aſk from Engliſhmen, and the ſons of Engliſhmen? Permit me then, Sir, to beſeech the Houſe not to turn a deaf ear to their requeſts; but to embrace the firſt favourable opportunity of bringing them back to their duty, and leading them on to higher acts of obedience by new inſtances, on our part, of mildneſs, remiſſion and friendſhip."

MAY 18. The Houſe of Lords was remarkably full yeſterday, and below the bar crowded with ſtrangers to hear the debates on Lord Camden's bill for repealing the act of the late Parliament, eſtabliſhing the government of Quebec on the baſis of the French laws. The above-mentioned nobleman introduced this bill by a long, elaborate, manly and elegant ſpeech, breathing the ſpirit of religious and civil liberty and aſſerting the true and legal conſtitution of Great-Britain, as it ought to be held inviolate throughout every part of its wide extended empire; and his Lordſhip endeavoured to make it appear, that the Quebec act militated againſt this conſtitution as by law eſtabliſhed, and therefore ought to be repealed. The bill being read thus offered to the Houſe, Lord Dartmouth replied, and moved the queſtion to reject it, which gave occaſion to very intereſting debates; in the courſe of which another ſubject was ſtarted by the Duke of Manchester: His Grace expreſſed his apprehenſions concerning the object of the preſent formidable Spaniſh armament, which, he ſaid, he had been informed amounted to 17 ſhips of the line, on board of which 30,000 men were ready to be embarked. This we believe was the ſubſtance of his Grace's information, who candidly added, that he did not wiſh to ſpread an alarm or to diſſeminate the ſeeds of oppoſition through the kingdom; but he wiſhed to know from thoſe in office, what information they had received concerning this armament. Lord Rochford, in anſwer, obſerved, that he did not think it requiſite that the ſervants of the crown ſhould be called upon by any individual Lord to give ſatisfaction on ſuch queſtions, as from their very nature could not be anſwered conſiſtent with the ſecrecy required in ſtate affairs; yet, leaſt any rumour ſhould go forth that might affect public credit, he aſſured the Lords that he had received the moſt ſolemn and repeated declarations from the miniſter of Spain, and from the Spaniſh envoy at London, that the armament is not againſt Great-Britain, or even any of its allies: That it conſiſted of only 12 ſhips of the line, and was ſolely deſtined againſt the Moors. His Lordſhip added, that the whole land forces of Spain conſiſted only of 30,000 men diſperſed in all the provinces, including the houſhold troops, which are never ſent out on any naval expedition. With reſpect to France, his Lordſhip ſaid, that ſhe never had ſhewn ſtronger diſpoſitions of preſerving peace with Great-Britain than at preſent. Lord Briſtol expreſſed his fears of an attack, and called on the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, to know if we had a naval force ready to put to ſea in that caſe to oppoſe Spain. This drew up Lord Sandwich, who acquainted the Houſe, that there were 17 ſhips of the line, which wanted only 4500 men, and theſe would be got in the firſt week of a preſs, and he would engage to ſend this fleet in ten days to Gibraltar.—The Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſaid, he thought himſelf called on to declare his ſentiments, which were, that he by no means thought the bill in diſpute had eſtabliſhed popery; but in his opinion it had only tolerated it. As to the tithes being granted to the popiſh clergy is no more than right, for if they were allowed to preach, they ought to be paid for preaching. Lord Shelburne condemned, in very ſevere terms, the meaſures adminiſtration had purſued for ten years paſt; he mentioned the caution he had given his Majeſty's miniſters in 1764, when they were planning regulations for the Indian trade, to mind what they were about, as it was a material buſineſs: the day would come, he ſaid, when an enquiry would be made into the ſtate of the navy, and the conduct of the perſons entruſted with it; whenever that day came he would take an active part, and condemn ſuch men and ſuch meaſures as he knew were guilty. Gibraltar, he ſaid, was ſuppoſed to be better fortified than it was formerly, yet he was doubtful, whether, on an attack, it would not be in imminent danger; but ſuppoſe Spain attacked Portugal, in his opinion we were bound to eſpouſe the cauſe of Portugal: and although France may aſſure us that ſhe has no hoſtile intentions againſt us, yet, if we ſhould attack Spain, France would lend Spain all the aſſiſtance in her power. His Lordſhip ſpoke near an hour and was much attended to by the whole Houſe. Lord Mansfield next aroſe, and ſummed up the whole of the debate, as it had been urged on both ſides of the queſtion; and contended, that it would be highly imprudent to repeal the preſent Quebec bill, unleſs ſome better was inſtituted, for it was an old maxim, that a bad conſtitution was better than none; if the preſent bill was repealed, as propoſed by the noble Lord (Camden) and the date of the repeal ſhould take place on the Firſt of May, 1776, as propoſed, he would venture to foretell, that nothing but a ſcene of anarchy and confuſion would exiſt during the intermediate period. His Lordſhip ſpoke nearly three quarters of an hour. Lord Camden replied to his Lordſhip with great animation. He ſaid if the noble Lord objected to the repeal of this bill, only becauſe no better could be produced; he would be bound to produce to that Houſe in twenty-four hours, nay, in half the time, a bill founded on better policy, and much wiſer regulations, for a legiſlative authority, than the bill which had taken the miniſtry ten years to frame. Lord Dartmouth ſaid, if the noble Lord knew any better regulation than the preſent, he muſt be not only a wicked but a traiterous man, not to have offered it before this time. At half paſt ten o'clock the queſtion was called for, and on its being put, Whether Lord Camden's bill for the repeal of the Quebec act ſhould be rejected; the Houſe divided, Contents 88, Not Contents 20. Majority 68.

It is agreed on by all parties, that the Americans have this time adhered to their non-importation ſcheme with a truly patriotic and public ſpirit, there not being one inſtance in which they have infringed or in the leaſt given way, though many in which the determination of their Committees have affected not only the intereſt of their warmeſt and deareſt friends and kindred, but even the effects and intereſts of the Committee-men themſelves.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.

Extract of a letter from the Committee of Correſpondence at Plymouth, to the Committee of this town, dated the 22d inſtant.

"We have a letter come to town from Saco, giving an account of two veſſels, with proviſions from Gage, under the protection of a tender, having arrived at that place, in order to exchange ſaid proviſion for lumber; the committee of that town conſidered of the propriety of ſuffering them to trade, and from neceſſity were obliged to admit them; after this they diſcovered great partiality in regard to the perſons with whom they contracted, which at once, created ſuch uneaſineſs, as to determine the people to ſeize the two veſſels and fire the cutter, which however, they failed in; ſhe hove up her anchors, proceeded down the river, ſome diſtance from the town, where ſhe again anchored; but was ſoon ſo warmly attacked from the ſhore, as to be obliged to ſlip her cables and puſh down: In her way ſhe boarded a ſmall coaſting ſloop, Capt. Tobey, from Sandwich, and obliged him to undertake the pilotage of the veſſel out of the river; but before getting out they boarded a ſchooner, Capt. Avery, from Norwich, and took him alſo on board; in the mean time the people of Saco fitted out two armed veſſels, which purſued the enemy, and ſoon after getting clear of the land they diſcovered and made for each other; the tender did not ſuppoſe them to be armed, till they approached each other, when the maſter threatened to diſcharge a brace of balls through Capt. Tobey, unleſs he would ſwear to take up his gun in defence of the veſſel; who replied, that as he engaged only as a pilot, he ſhould refuſe; the maſter then excuſed him, and threatened Avery in like manner, and he was obliged to comply. The firſt volley from our armed veſſels killed poor Avery, and the infernal Captain, which put the people into ſuch conſternation that they deſcended into the hold, cabin, &c. and were boarded and carried into Saco; the number of men taken on board the tender is not mentioned; ſhe had 4 three pounders, 12 ſwivels, forty or fifty muſkets, as many cutlaſſes, and a number of piſtols."

NEW-YORK, July 6.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this City.

"You no doubt have heard before this time, that our friend Stephen Sayre, is married to an agreeable lady, of high rank, with 50000 l. fortune I had the pleaſure of dining with him a few days ſince; he lives in great elegance with a becoming frugality, is reſpected, and even beloved by every man in this city, who has a liberal way of thinking, whether he agrees with him in party or not; for there is an eaſy ſoftneſs of manners, which diſarms his bittereſt enemies—he preſerves ſo much politeneſs in all his language, and ſo much good ſenſe in his arguments, that he melts down his opponents into acquieſcence or conviction,—I came over with prejudice againſt him, but am now ready to acknowledge that he is an ornament to America, and does honour to it. I underſtand he is often with Lord Chatham, and higher in his confidence than almoſt any man in England; and it does his Lordſhip honour, that he diſcovers ſo much merit; for Mr. Sayre is better acquainted with the commercial ſtate of America, and this country too, than any man I ever ſaw."

The Gentlemen appointed Captains, by the Provincial Congreſs, for the inliſtment of volunteers, to enter into ſervice for the defence of the liberties of America, in the firſt battalion to be raiſed in the city of New-York, under the command of the Colonels M'Dougal, and Ritzema, have made public, the places of rendezvous, and the encouragement to volunteers.

"VOLUNTEERS, from the time of their inliſtment, to enter into immediate pay, at one ſhilling and eleven pence per day; and alſo to receive one dollar per week, until they are encamped, in order to enable them to ſupport themſelves in the intermediate time; and they are likewiſe to be provided with a ſuit of regimental clothes, a firelock, ammunition, accoutrements, and every other article neceſſary for the equipment of AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

GOD ſave the CONGRESS."

Yeſterday our Provincial Congreſs being informed by a number of freeholders of this city, that our corporation had prepared and intended to preſent an addreſs to Governor Tryon, congratulating him on his return to his government, the Congreſs unanimouſly voted, that they diſapproved of the ſame, and ordered that the Secretary ſerve a copy of the above vote, on the Mayor; which was done accordingly.

In Provincial Congreſs, New-York, July 5, 1775.

RESOLVED, That no veſſel now in port, nor any that may hereafter arrive, belonging to any port in Great-Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Jerſey or Guernſey, which ſends veſſels to the Newfoundland fiſhery, be permitted to load with any bread or flour, beef or pork, unleſs the property of thoſe articles, be in ſome merchant or inhabitant of this colony, and not intended for Newfoundland, until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered by this, or the Continental Congreſs.

A true copy from the minutes,
JOHN M'KESSON, ſecretary.

CHARLESTOWN, JULY 14.

THE General Aſſembly of this province met here on Monday laſt, agreeable to the laſt prorogation, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to open the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, to which the Aſſembly returned the following anſwer:

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Captain-Generals Governor and Commander in chief, in and over his Majeſty's colony of South-Carolina:

The humble addreſs of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the ſaid colony.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the repreſentatives of the inhabitants of this colony, met in General Aſſembly at this very alarming and critical period, beg leave to aſſure your Excellency that we are willing to poſtpone the conſideration of our private affairs, whenever the public exigencies demand our attention; fully convinced, that the ſafety of private property entirely depends upon the ſecurity of public rights.

We moſt ſincerely lament that his Majeſty's counſels, and the conduct of his miniſters, have incapacitated us from meeting your Excellency, whoſe zealous endeavours in Great-Britain, for the welfare of this colony claim our grateful acknowledgments, with thoſe effects of joyful congratulation, the effects of real ſentiments, upon your arrival and aſſumption of the reins of government, with which, in happier times, we have ever been accuſtomed to meet his Majeſty's repreſentatives; but, the calamities of America, our preſent dangerous and dreadful ſituation, occupy all our thoughts, and baniſh from us every idea of joy and pleaſure.

Although we will not doubt the fervent zeal of your Excellency's heart for the real intereſt and happineſs of this colony, nor the ſincerity of your Excellency's profeſſions to be inſtrumental in reſtoring that harmony, cordiality, confidence and affection, which ought to ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and her colonies; yet, we cannot but expreſs our ſurpriſe at the ſevere cenſures which your Excellency has thought proper to paſs on "meaſures" which have been "adopted" by the good people of this colony, in confederacy with all the colonies on this continent, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, for their own ſafety, and for the preſervation of their liberties and the liberties of generations yet unborn.

In times when the ſpirit of the conſtitution has full operation, and animating all the members of the ſtate, gives ſecurity to civil liberty, then we claim to be "the only repreſentatives of the people in this province, the only conſtitutional guardians of its welfare;" but in the preſent unhappy ſituation of affairs, though our conſtituents might have thought us competent, yet as our meeting depended on the pleaſure of the crown, they would not truſt to ſo precarious a contingence, but wiſely appointed another repreſentative body, for neceſſary, or ſpecial and important purpoſes.

We want words to give an idea of our feelings at your Excellency's expreſſion, "If there are any grievances that we apprehend the people lobour under," as if you doubted their exiſtence; the world reſounds with a catalogue of them. Your Excellency ſurely cannot be unacquainted with them. We ſhould have eſteemed it an high obligation if your Excellency had pointedout to us, what effectual mode for the redreſs of thoſe grievances could have been purſued, or which ſteps we have omitted, which we ought to have taken, in order to avert the inevitable ruin of this once flouriſhing colony. Every pacific meaſure which human nature could deviſe has been uſed; the moſt humble and dutiful petitions to the throne, petitions to the Houſe of Lords and Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain, have been repeatedly preſented, and as often treated, not only with ſlight, but with rigour and reſentment: We, therefore, with all due deference to your Excellency's judgment, beg leave to obſerve, that the preſent are the only meaſures which ſeem beſt calculated for our preſervation, and the removal of our intolerable grievances. However, not confiding in them alone, we wait the event, and leave the juſtice of our cauſe to the great Sovereign of the univerſe, upon whom the fate of kingdoms and empires depends. By order of the Houſe,

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, July 12, 1775.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 2, 1775.

This town and neighbourhood have been much diſturbed lately with the elopement of their negroes, owing to a miſtaken notion which has unhappily ſpread amongſt them, of finding ſhelter on board the men of war in this harbor, notwithſtanding the aſſurances given by the commanding officers, that not the leaſt encouragement ſhould be ſhewn them.

On Friday laſt, a deputation from the Common-hall of this borough, waited upon the Captains M'Cartny and Squires of the [illegible] of war now lying here, with the thanks of the Corporation for their conduct, in diſcountenancing the runaway ſlaves who have made application for ſervice on board.

On Monday laſt arrived here from St. Auguſtine, about ſixty ſoldiers, on board the ſloop tender ſome time ſince belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, of the Eaſtern ſhore. Theſe with about forty more, which are hourly expected, are to compoſe a body-guard for his Excellency the Governor, at his intended place of reſidence, on board the ſhip William.

The troops above-mentioned are under the command of a Captain and two Lieutenants: the Enſign, it is ſaid, is on his way over land. The Committee for this borough, early on yeſterday morning, deſpatched an expreſs to the Honorable the Convention of the colony, now ſitting at Richmond, informing them of the arrival of the troops above-mentioned.

The Convention, we hear, have reſolved to maintain in actual ſervice about 3500 men, beſides a large body of minute men, who are to receive pay while on duty, and to be always in readineſs to act, when called upon.

By a reſolve of the Convention, all exportation of proviſions ceaſes after Saturday next.

By a northern paper juſt come to hand, we are informed there is very great reaſon to apprehend an attack from the Caghnawaga tribe of Indians—That Governor Carleton had held conferences with the Indians 1500 mile back of Quebec, and made them great offers to take up arms againſt the colonies—That on Sunday the 9th of July a trumpeter was ſent to the provincial camp, who was conducted blind-folded, with A letter from General Burgoyne to General Lee, lamenting their acting in oppoſition to each other, and deſiring a conference with him, and that General Lee had declined the propoſal—That this letter had been tranſmitted to the Congreſs, that they might direct ſuch ſteps to be taken as they ſhould think fit—That on the Tueſday following the provincials took priſoners, on Long-Iſland in Boſton harbour, 15 of the enemy, and carried off near 40 head of cattle and about 100 ſheep—That Governor Wentworth of New-Hampſhire, had taken refuge on board a man of war.—That General Gage and his army are greatly diſpirited, and that the unhappy people confined in the town by the barbarous policy of their Governor, in defiance of the moſt ſolemn promiſes, are in great diſtreſs for the common neceſſaries of life—That ſeveral of the enemies guard-houſes had been deſtroyed by the continentals, and driven the guards back to their lines—That ſhot and bombs are continually firing into Roxbury, which have injured ſome of the houſes, and killed one man—

That the continental camp was ſtrongly fortified, and formed a complete line of circumvalation from Charles river to Myſtick——that the poſſeſſion of a hill called Cobble hill, lying between the main fortreſſes of the two armies was expected ſoon to be a ſubject of conteſt between them, which will probably draw on a general engagement; for which the continentals ſay they are exceedingly well prepared—that General Wooſter of Connecticut has removed his camp from New-York to Haerlem—that a number of rifleмen had marched from Pennſylvania to the continental camp near Boſton—that on the 11th of laſt month Captain Morgan's company of rifleмen paſſed through Frederictown in Maryland on their way to the American Army, and were in a or two afterwards followed by the companies under the Captains Creſſop, Stinſon and Price, all choſen rifleмen, eagar to hazard their lives in their country's cauſe, and follow the fortunes of their beloved Waſhington!

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated July 30, 1775.

"We yeſterday received an account that General Burgoyne had anſwered General Lee's letter in very polite terms, declaring, "that every thing in his power ſhall be done to prevent the effuſion of blood, at the ſame time declaring that if it is only the legallity of internal taxation the colonies contend for, he makes no doubt the matter may be ſpeedily accommodated: but if for independency, nothing but blood will purchaſe it; and requeſts an interview with General Lee for information. This General Waſhington approved of, and the mode and place of this meeting was ſettling, when the perſon who brings the information left the Camp."

To P——k C——tts, Eſq; JAMES River.

AT a time when an abandoned miniſtry are tyranniſing over the rights of a free people, you are employed in exerting your weak endeavours to pervert the juſtice of a purſuit approved by all good men: Could reaſon ceaſe to diſtinguiſh her enemies, or vice triumph over virtue, your unworthy efforts might anſwer the end deſigned. A ſpirit of freedom and an ardent thirſt of liberty animates this great continent, in a ſtruggle to preſerve them againſt the united force and exertions of an abandoned miniſtry, a corrupt and profligate parliament, and a weak irreſolute monarch: Start therefore at the idea, and reflect whether men engaged in a conteſt the moſt alarming and dangerous, and in which every thing dear to them is at ſtake, can ſubmit to, or longer ſuffer, your murmuring ſtrains of paſſive obedience, allegiance and parliamentary authority to ring in their ears. If you can bear with a difference of opinion and the repulſe of a contradiction, let me tell you they cannot, they will not; and Sir, believe me, you are not yet arrived at the æra of your glory, which can render you ſuperior to diſgrace or the frowns of fortune; and although you do not poſſeſs in an eminent degree that rancorous ſpirit of ſcurrility, which ſhould entitle you to a ſilent contempt, yet your extreme inſignificance has been no little obſtacle to my delivering you my ſentiments hereupon long before this; and you would do well to conſider, how weak and inconſiderate are your utmoſt exertions, when ſet in oppoſition to the united power of all America. From whence can ariſe your oppoſition to the meaſures now adopted in this country, or to what motive is it owing, unleſs to an ardent thirſt of power and ambition? I am at a loſs to conceive. As perhaps you may, like one of your intimates, have more confidence within the circle of St. James's, than you can poſſibly have here; it would be much better for you to withdraw for a while: and in the mean time, to uſe your own phraſe, "by working on," you may as a reward for your merit (after the ſubjugation of theſe colonies is perfectly completed) receive an appointment to the vice royalty, or Grand Baſhawſhip of Virginia, and then with greater ſecurity return to diſtreſs more effectually, this our already too much injured country. Here reſts your pride, here reſts your ambition; in the contemplation of which I ſhall for the preſent, bid you adieu.

AN AMERICAN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, HAMPTON, ENTERED IN.

BRIG Three Siſters, Duncan Campell, from Barbados.
Brig Little Siſters, Terence O'Niel, from Dominica.
Brig Hansford, William Garret from New-York.
Schooner Sally, Edward Wynnicutt, and Sloop Little Polly, John Sinclair from South-Carolina.
Schooner Molly, John Paſteur from Nevis.
Schooner Sally, Philip Chamberlain from Boſton.
Schooner Polly, John Hodſdan, and Schooner Jenny, William Sears from Bermuda.
Schooner Thomas, Robert Blaws from Antigua.
Sloop Rachel, John Vobe Seymour from St. Chriſtophers.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

SNOW George, John Herring, and Brig Helena, Robert Stewart for Glaſgow.
Snow Liberty, William Broklebank and Brig Hawke, John Coupland for Whitehaven.
Schooner Thomas, Francis Lennis, for Barbados.
Schooner Peggy, Francis Haynes, for St. Vincents.
Sloop Betſey, Robert Hatton for Jamaica.
Sloop Rebecca, John Mawbray for Grenades.

To be ſold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
PRICE, One ſhilling and three-pence,

A SERMON,

On the preſent Situation of AMERICAN affairs; by Dr. SMITH of Philadelphia

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NORFOLK, Augnſt 1, 1775.

TO BE SOLD

ON Thurſday the 17th inſtant, by virtue of a bill of ſale from WILLIAM HUDSON deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber; a young NEGRO WOMAN and a child. Three months credit will be allowed the purchaſer on giving bond with approved ſecurity to (61)

HENRY BRESSIE.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 1, 1775

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Norfolk, a young negro fellow named PETER, about twenty years of age, about five feet ſeven inches high; has a mild countenance. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and delivers him to me, ſhall have the above reward. (tf)

SETH POINTER.

AUGUST 2.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Peterſburg, ſome time in February laſt, a negro fellow named SAM, by trade a bricklayer, who formerly belonged to Mr. JAMIESON in Norfolk: He is a ſhort thick fellow about five feet ſix inches high, and commonly wears a frock over his other clothes. I have great reaſon to ſuſpect he is lurking about Kemp's-Landing. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me at Petersburg, ſhall have the above reward paid by

RICHARD SPENCER.

NEWCASTLE, July 20, 1775.

RUN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber on the 19th inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named PETER WILSON, about 24 years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well ſet and round ſhoulder'd, he is a native of SCOTLAND and ſpeaks very broad, has ſhort yellow hair and a very down look; he is a butcher by trade, a good oſtler and a tolerable good weaver; he rode away a likely black horſe, about five feet high with a ſwitch tail; he carried with him a black coat of ſuperfine broad cloath half worn, a waiſteoat and breeches of white fuſtian, a waiſtcoat of dark do. a new felt hat, a pair of country made pumps, and an old grey ſurtout coat very large. ——Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his MAJESTY's goals, or deliver him to me at this place ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD, beſides what the law allows. (61)

JOHN SYME.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 1, 1775.

FOR CHARTER

To any part of EUROPE

The BRIG ABBY,

JONAS HERBERT

MASTER;

AN exceeding good veſſel, burthen about 250 hhds, or 7500 buſhels.—For terms epply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON & MARSH.

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, July 27, 1775.

RUN AWAY

LAST night from the Subſcriber, in Princeſs Anne county, a likely young negro fellow named DANIEL, about 18 years of age, ſhort and thick, has ſmall eyes and often ſmiles when ſpoke to, and one of his feet is flatter than the other; he had on when he went away an oznarbrig ſhirt, a pair of black knit breeches and trowſers over them, an old blue coat, at the ſame time carried with him to young negro boys, JACK and PETER, JACK about 15 years old, well ſet, is very artful, has a ſurly look, flat noſe and thick lips; he had on when he went away a new dark Ruſſia drab coat and breeches with white metal buttons, 2 ſhirts, 2 white jackets, tho' probably may keep on his old blue jacket and trowſers, which he wore in common, PETER the property of my ſon about 16 years old, much blacker than the other two, well made, is taller than DANIEL and ſlow of ſpeech; had on when he went away a black cloth jacket, white breeches and an oznabrig ſhirt, I imagine they are lurking about NORFOLK or gone to HAMPTON, where Peter is well acquainted.—I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying them out of the colony; and whoever ſecures the ſaid NEGROES ſo that I may get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for each, by

EDWARD HACK MOSELEY.

LEBANON, July 16, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for their ſubſcriptions for making the Diſmal Swamp road are deſired to make immediate payment to the Gentlemen before appointed; thoſe who fail may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without reſpect of perſons, which method will be very diſagreeable to, Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servant,

G. LAMB.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1775.

TWENTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD

NEW-YORK Currency.

WHEREAS on or about the 20th June laſt paſt, a certain NATHAN HOIT was entruſted by JOHN CANFIELD Eſq; of Sharon in Connecticut, with a conſiderable ſum in half Johanneſes and other money, to be delivered to the Subſcriber in New-York.—The ſaid HOIT has been Captain of a ſloop from Red-hook in Dutcheſs County to New-York for ſome months, and having converted part of a cargo into CASH, which he has alſo taken with him. He ſet out from this city, in the South-Amboy ſtage boat, on Monday the 26th of June laſt, and was ſeen at Philadelphia on the Wedneſday following. HOIT is about 6 feet high, rather ſlim built, has reddiſh curl'd hair, his teeth rather forward in his mouth, ſpeaks thick and grum, has a grim look, and walks upright, took with him one ſuit of light wilton clothes and others unknown, a whitiſh beaver hat, and a cane with a ſword fixed in it. Whoever ſecures ſaid NATHAN HOIT, in any of his MAJESTY's goals on this continent, ſhall be entitled to five per-cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of TWENTY EIVE POUNDS when convicted. Apply to Mr. Francis C. Haſinclever, Merchant in Philadelphia, Meſſ. Nicolſon's & Kennedy Merchants in Batlimore, Meſſ. John Lawrence & Co. Merchants in Virginia, Meſſ. Alexander Gillon & Co. Merchants Charleſtown, South-Carolina, or in New-York, to NICHOLAS HOFFMAN.

Alſo to NIEL JAMIESON, Eſq; Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this NATHAN HOIT, ſince the 28th June laſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence to any of the above gentlemen, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking him off the continent.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 1, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Norfolk, a likely negro fellow named TOM, commonly wears his hair turned up on the forehead; his back much marked by whipping; By trade a carpencer. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking him out of the colony at their peril. (tf)

CALEB HERBERT.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 2, 1775.

RUN AWAY

FROM the Subſcribers the 24th inſt. (July) the following Negroes. viz. JUPITER, a black negro fellow belonging to WRIGHT WESTCOTT, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a piece of one of his fore-teeth broke off; has been latey whipt, which may be eaſily perceived by the ſcars on his back; he is very luſty. AMERICA and SAM, belonging to CHARLES CONNER; AMERICA is of a black complexion, about 5 feet 10 incehs high, his viſage long; SAM is of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with a full face. BILLY a remarkable black fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſlim made, bow legs, has a ſcar on one of his thighs, occaſioned by fire. He generally combs up his hair before pretty high, and wears a good deal on the back part of his head; he is the property of ANDREW STEWART.——Whoever will ſecure all or any of the above negroes ſo that their owners may have them again, ſhall receive five pounds reward for each.

WRIGHT WESTCOTT,
CHA. CONNER.
ANDREW STEWART.

N. B. Jupiter is about 30 years of age, America 25, Sam 20, and Billy 25.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 2, 1775.

FOR freight or charter to any part of Europe, or the Weſt-Indies, the brig CETY, Paul Owins maſter; burthen about 250 hhds, or 900 buſhels. Tor terms apply to Col. GEORGE VEAL, or the maſter on board; ſhe will be ready to take in by the 6th inſtant. (tf)

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WATERTOWN, June 26.

Having obtained an authenticated copy of the agreement between General Gage and the town of Boston, wherein he ſolemnly engages that the inhabitants of that unhappy town ſhould have liberty to depart from the ſame, with their families and effects, upon their placing their arms under the care of the Selectmen; we preſent it to the public.—How far he has complied with his engagement, we leave to the deciſion of the impartial world.

Boſton, ſſ. At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, legally warned, on Saturday the 22d. day of April, A. D. 1775.

The Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; was choſen Moderator.

THE Moderator informed the town that the preſent meeting was in conſequence of an interview between his Excellency General Gage and the Selectmen, at his deſire, and mentioned the ſubſtance of the converſation that paſſed; and alſo that the Selectmen, with the advice and aſſiſtance of a number of gentlemen, had prepared ſeveral votes which they thought it might be proper for the town to paſs. And which, in conjunction with the aſſurances that had been given to his Excellency by the Selectmen, they apprehended from the interview aforeſaid, would be ſatisfactory to his Excellency—Whereupon,

The Hon. James Bowdoin, Eſq; Ezekiel Goldthwait, Eſq; Mr. Henderſon Inches, Mr. Edward Paine, Mr. Alexander Hill, together with the Selectmen of the town were appointed a committee for the purpoſe. The ſaid Committee made report, and after ſome debate, the two following votes paſſed unanimouſly, viz.

"His Excellency General Gage in an interview with the Selectmen, having repreſented that there was a large body of men in arms, aſſembled in the neighbourhood of this town, with hoſtile intentions againſt his Majeſty's troops ſtationed here, and that in caſe the troops ſhould be attacked by them, and the attack ſhould be aided by the inhabitants of the town, it might iſſue in very unhappy conſequences to the town. For prevention whereof, his Excellency aſſured the Selectmen, that whatever might be the event of the attack, he would take effectual care, that the troops ſhould do no damage, nor commit any act of violence in the town; but that the lives and properties of the inhabitants ſhould be protected and ſecured, if the inhabitants behaved peaceably; and the Selectmen in behalf of the town, engaged for the peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants accordingly: In confirmation of which engagement——Voted, That as the town have behaved peaceably towards the troops hitherto, they hereby engage to continue to do ſo; and the peace officers, and other town officers, are enjoined, and the Magiſtrates and all perſons of influence in the town, are earneſtly requeſted to exert their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve the peace of the town: The town at the ſame time relying on the aſſurances of his Excellency, that no inſult, violence or damage ſhall be done to the perſons or property of the inhabitants, either by the troops or the King's ſhips, whatever may be the event of the attack his Excellency ſeems to apprehend; but of which attack we have no knowledge, or information whatever, as all communication between the town and country has been interrupted by his Excellency's order, ever ſince the collection of the body aforeſaid."

"Whereas the communication between this town and country both by land and by water, is at preſent ſtopped by order of his Excellency General Gage, and the inhabitants cannot be ſupplied with proviſions, fuel and other neceſſaries of life; by which means the ſick and all invalids muſt ſuffer greatly and immediately, and the inhabitants in general be diſtreſſed, eſpecially ſuch (which is by much the greater part) as have not had the means of laying in a ſtock of proviſions, but depend for daily ſupplies from the country for their daily ſupport, and may be in danger of periſhing unleſs the communication be opened. Therefore, Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to repreſent to him the ſtate of the town in this regard, and to remind his Excellency of his declarations in anſwer to the addreſſes made to him when the works on the neck were erecting, viz "That he had no intention of ſtopping up the avenue to the town, or of obſtructing the inhabitants, or any of the country people coming in or going out of the town as uſual;" that "he had no intention to prevent the free egreſs and regreſs, of any perſon to and from the town, or of reducing it to the ſtate of a garriſon; that he could not poſſibly intercept the intercourſe between the town and country;" that "it is his duty and intereſt to encourage it; and it is as much inconſiſtent with his duty and intereſt to form the ſtrange ſcheme of reducing the inhabitants to a ſtate of humiliation and vaſſalage, by ſtopping their ſupplies." Alſo to repreſent to him, that in conſequence of theſe repeated aſſurances of his Excellency, the fears and apprehenſions of the inhabitants had generally ſubſided, and many perſons who had determined to remove with their effects, have remained in town, whilſt others largely concerned in navagation, had introduced many valuable goods, in full confidence of the promiſed ſecurity: That the town think his Excellency incapable of acting on principles inconſiſtent with honor juſtice and humanity, and therefore that they deſire his Excellency will pleaſe to give orders for opening the communication, not only for bringing proviſions into the town, but alſo, that the inhabitants, ſuch of them as incline, may retire from the town with their effects, without moleſtation."

The ſame committee were appointed to wait upon the General with the foregoing votes.

Then the meeting was adjourned to Sabbath morning, ten o'clock.

Sabbath morning ten o'clock, April 23, 1775.

The town met according to adjournment.

The ſaid committee made a verbal report.

"Whereupon it was deſired that the committee would withdraw and reduce their report to writing, which was accordingly done, and is as follows, viz.

The committee appointed by the town to wait upon his Excellency General Gage, with a copy of the two votes paſſed by the town yeſterday in the afternoon; report that they being read to him, by the committee, and a long conference had with him upon the ſubject matter contained in the ſaid votes, his Excellency finally gave for anſwer, that upon the inhabitants in general lodging their arms in Faneuil hall, or any other convenient place, under the care of the Selectmen, marked with the names of the reſpective owners, that all ſuch inhabitants as are inclined, may depart from the town, with their families and effects, and thoſe who remain may depend upon his protection; and that the arms aforeſaid at a ſuitable time would be returned to the owners." Whereupon Voted,——That the town accept of his Excellency's propoſal, and will lodge their arms with the Selectmen accordingly.

Voted, That the ſame committee be deſired to wait upon his Excellency the Governor with the vote of the town, complying with his Excellency's propoſal, and the committee are deſired to requeſt of his Excellency that the removal may be by land and water, as may be moſt convenient for the inhabitants.

The committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, reported; "that they accordingly waited upon him, and read the vote of the town, which was accepted by his Excellency; and at the ſame time his Excellency agreed that the inhabitants might remove from the town by land and water with their effects, within the limits preſcribed by the Port Act: And alſo informed the committee he would deſire the Admiral to lend his boats to facilitate the removal of the effects of the inhabitants, and would allow carriages to paſs and repaſs for that purpoſe: Likewiſe would take care, that the poor that remain in town ſhould not ſuffer for want of proviſions after their own ſtock is expended, and deſired that a letter might be written to Doctor Warren, chairman of the committee of the Congreſs, that thoſe perſons in the country who may incline to remove into Boſton, with their effects, may have liberty ſo to do without moleſtation."

The town unanimouſly accepted of the foregoing report, and deſired the inhabitants would deliver their arms to the Selectmen as ſoon as may be.

The meeting was then adjourned to Tueſday morning the 25th of April, ten o'clock in the forenoon, and was continued by ſucceſſive adjourments to Thurſday P. M. the 30th of April, 1775, when the town met to receive the further report of the committee. They reported as follows, viz.

"The committee waited on his Excellency General Gage with the papers containing the account of the arms delivered to the Selectmen, and the return made to them by the conſtables of the town relative to the delivery of arms in their reſpective wards.—

After long converſation on the ſubject of the inhabitants removing themſelves and effects from the town; his Excellency being obliged to attend other buſineſs, left the affair to be ſettled with Brigadier General Robertſon, who after further conference, and reporting the ſubſtance of it to General Gage, returned to the committee, and declared to them that General Gage gives liberty to the inhabitants to remove out of town with their effects; and deſires that ſuch inhabitants as intend to remove, would give their names to the Selectmen, and ſignify whether they mean to convey out their effects by land or water, in order that paſſes may be prepared; for which paſſes, application may be made to General Robertſon, any time after to-morrow morning; ſuch paſſes to be had as ſoon as perſons wanting them ſhall be ready to depart."

Voted, That the foregoing report be accepted, the town relying on the honour and faith of General Gage, that he will perform his part of the contract, as they have faithfully performed their part of it.

Then the meeting was adjourned to Monday next, ten o'clock in the forenoon.

A true copy, examined per

Henry Alline jun. Town Clk. P. T.

WESTMORLAND County, July 10th, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night the following ſervants, viz. GERMAN CAMPION an indented ſervant thirty years of age, born in Derbyſhire (in England) he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair is dark and has been cut off this ſpring, had on and took with him a blue half-thicks coat and breeches, a pair of rolls trowſers, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a ſtriped flannel pea jacket, ſhoes and ſtockings and a worſted cap: He is (by profeſſion) a FARMER. — RICHARD CLEAR, an indented ſervant, between thirty and forty years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high: by trade a JOINER and HOUSE CARPENTER; he calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but I verily believe he is Iriſh, wears his own hair, which is of a reddiſh colour. Had on and took with him a brown coat with metal buttons, linen and cloth breeches, a pair of rolls trowſers, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a fine hat (more than half worn) and ſhoes and ſtockings.—GEORGE CRAIG, an indented ſervant a Scotchman, and by profeſſion a GARDNER. He is between thirty and forty years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, a good deal pitted with the ſmall pox, has a pert way of ſpeaking, is of a dark complexion, and wears his own hair, which is dark; has a ſcar on the right ſide of his neck, (and I believe on his left too) which appears to have been done with a knife. Had on and carried with him a brown coat with metal buttons, a blue half-thicks coat and breeches, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a pair of rolls trowſers, ſhoes and ſtockings.—WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, a convict ſervant, a Scotchman, and by trade a BLACKSMITH, of a ſwarthy complexion, thirty ſeven years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wears his own hair, which is dark and long, and clubbed behind, is a little pitted with the ſmall pox, has loſt two of his fore teeth and is a very proud fellow: Had on and took with him two blue waiſtcoats, one oznabrig and one ſtrip'd Virginia cloth ditto, two oznabrig ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one pair of ſtrip'd holland trowſers, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, one black ſilk handkerchief, two felt hats, one of which he wears cock'd; he has alſo a double breaſted Virginia cloth waiſtcoat lined with white Virginia cloth.—WILLIAM COLTON, an indented ſervant, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim made, and has dark hair; he is near ſighted, and his eyes are generally enflamed, which probably might have been occaſioned by the ſmall pox, of which diſorder he is ſtrongly marked; and has a deep ſcar on one of his arms about the elbow: He took nothing with him that I know of, but an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, and a half worn beaver hat cock'd.

Whoever brings the ſaid ſervants to JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid,

(3) 60 JOHN TURBERVILLE.

MILNERS, July 25, 1775.

I propoſe to leave the Colony ſoon, for a few months; during my abſence, the concern of CUMING, WARWICK, & Co. will be under the management of Mr. ALEXANDER ROXBURGH, to whom all perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are hereby requeſted to make payments, or grant ſpecialties for the reſpective balances due by them.

(3) 60 ANTHONY WARWICK.

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THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

TOGETHER WITH

EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practiſed at

REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS:

FIRING by Sub-Diviſions and Grand-Diviſions, ſtanding, advancing and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Diviſions. Paſſing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-paſſing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occaſional Words of Command, with Explanations, &c. To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exerciſe.

JUNE 27.

THE ſubſcriber has opened a grammar ſchool, at the ſeat of Anthony Lawſon, Eſq; in Princeſs Anne county, and hopes by a conſtant and diligent attention to thoſe committed to his care, to give ſatisfaction to all who ſhall encourage his undertaking. The price of ſchooling is 5l. per annum, and 20s. at entrance. Boarders are taken in at 17l. 10s, provided they find their own beds, or at 20l. and have every thing found them.

JAMES EMMERSON.

P. S. He alſo teaches the practical branches of the mathematics.

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( ) 60 ANTHONY WALKE.

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